McCann eigned the majority repert, and, while rring in its recommendations and findings, he says separate memorandum that after considering story of the construction of the Capital, he is of the opinion that the contract system in to such work should be abolished, and the State should do its ewn work, under proper legal restrictions. What is needed is responsibility in the construction of public works. A contractor is not responsible to the people, but undertakes work with an single to his own profit, and no eye at all for the

single to his own profits and no sye as an of the case bills from the Celling Investigating Committee to historiced in the Assembly to-day. The first, notweed by Mr. McJann, authorizes the Governor senset to appoint a Commissioner of Public Build, at a salary of \$7,500 a year, to hold office until tool of the term of the Governor by whom he is, of the feeth of the feeth of the Governor by whom he is, of the feeth of the penal sum of \$100,000. The Commissioner and have charge of all purchases and concions shall have charge of all purchases and concion and repairs, etc., of all public buildings, who shall a practical builder, as salary of \$3,500 per year. In the continuous shall exceed the appropriate an access shall exceed the presented builder, as a salary of \$3,500 per year. In any work is undertaken a full estimate shall presented builder, as a shary of \$3,500 per year. On the continuous shall exceed the mates. Materielis may be purchased by contracts a the lowest bidder. Respects are to be made to Controller every month, and he is to draw warrants the State Treasurer. All work shall be performed that introduced by Mr. Fish, provides

e day or week, and fi shall not be lawful to con-otherwise for the performance of the same.

e second bill, introduced by Mr. Fish, provides e second bill, introduced by Mr. Fish, provides e competion of the Capitol Building. It directs oranissioner of the Capitol, within three months, liver to the trustees of the Capitol complete plans specifications, and an itemized estimate of the se for the completion of the Capitol. This are submitted to the inspection of a consulting set (to be appointed by the Governor, to serve the completion of the Capitol). The consulting set is to receive a percontage of the costs, left ink in the bill. The remaining portions of the a hadordance with the flust recommandations. accordance report.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL DEAD. MAYOR GRANT HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR

ITS FATE ASSISTED BY THE GOVERNOR-MR. CROSBY'S

TEST MOTION TO CONSIDER THE BILL LOST BY 47 VOTES TO 69.

Albasy, May 9.—Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bi htered-by himself. Not without valuhas been slaughtered-by himself. Not without vanube said that the Mayor initiated the policy which led to the destruction of his bill. when he informed the Republican leader that he should disregard the unwritten law of the last twenty years and convert the Board of Police of New-York into a partisan body-to affect elections and otherwise work in the interest of the Democratic

With such a revelation of Mayor Grant's extreme auship and disregard of public interests before heir eyes, the Republican leaders have felt that it contrary to good government to put into his hands the appointment of Rapla Transit Commisrs. They argue that the same selfish desire to tical power into the hands of Tammany Hall, ich is backing him to convert the Police Departof New-York into a political machine, would lead him to appoint only obedient servants of Tam-Hall as Rapid Transpeopramissioners; that the work of laying out the rottes for rapid transit roads and selling the franchise of the proposed great rapid transif-corporation would be used to bring spoils to Tammany Hall; and that there would be a to normintion, in which the people and the city York would sadly suffer.

ostility to the Rapid Transit bill among the Re-ican members has rapidly increased since Governor veto of the non-partisan Board of Police bill was ead fast night. Again and again in that veto the corner argues that the Republican party should have only one of the four Police Commissioners of New-York; and that it should not be guaranteed for all time that the Board of Police should be a non-partisan body. Upon the contrary, the Governor argues that the tie party should have two-thirds representation in the Board of Police; and, therefore, the power to trol the election machinery of that city. It will thus be seen that Governor Hill and Mayor Grant agree the latter's policy of scining the Police Depart-ent of New-York for the Democratic party, and the conversion of the 2,500 officers and patrolmen of the tment into scuive Democratic politicians.

When it was proposed in the Assembly, therefore, Mayor Grant's arms, already full to overflowing with political patronage, the energious amount of patronage flowing from the construction of a rapid transit road, there was resistance immediately offered by nearly every Republican some Democrats. Mr. Crosby made the motion that the Rapid Transit bill should be considered. The particular bill of Mayor Grant that he called up was that which had been considered by the Assembly, and was then lying upon the table. The other bill, t identical with it, which was recently passed by the Senate, is in the hands of the Assembly Rail.

A vote was at orce taken upon Mr. Crosby's motion, es being made. It was defeated by a vote of 47 to 59. There were fifty-six Republicans and three Democrats who voted against Mr. Crosby's motion, the Democrats being Haggerty and Longiey, of Kings, and Townsend of Queen's County. Or the other hand, eleven Republicans and thirty-six Democrats voted for the motion. The Republicans were: Cottrell, Crosby, Donaldson, Fish, Gallup, Gibbs, Hamilton, King, Mead, Sperry and Youngman Speaker Cole and ex-Speaker Husted voted against Mr. Crosby's motion, as well as Mr. Saxton, either of the Republican leaders. Every one recognized the fact that it was a test

rote on the bill, and that, if Mr. Crosby's motion to pass, the Rapid Transit bill was virtually dead. As only forty-seven votes were east for the bill, it lacks eighteen votes of the number requisite to pass it. Mr. Shochan then moved that the Bailroad the should be discharged from the further teraction of the Senate bill. He was beaten on motion by a vote of 47 to 61. This was an more decisive defeat of the bill than before.

this motion by a vote of 47 to 61. This was an aven more decisive defeat of the bill than before. The bill may be considered as dead; with Mayor Grant service in the double role of executioner and chief mourner. The vote in detail upon Mr. Crosby's motion was as follows:

Yeas— Mossrs. Blake, Blanchfield, Blumenthal, George H. Bush, Robert P. Bush, Clarke, Conneily, Cottrell, Cronin, Crosby, Demarcst, Dinkolspiel, Donaddon, Duffy, Endres, Fish, Gallup, Gibbs, Guenther, Hafnet, Hagan, Hudolton, Harwood, Hitt, Hornidge, Heather, Hadnet, Hagan, King, McCarren, Mesal, Miley, Kent, Kerrigan, King, McCarren, Mesal, Miley, Kullaney, Murray, Newschafer, O'Noil, Rice, Rosseh, Ryan, febraaff, Shechun, Thomas Smith, Jr., Sporty, Krasburg, Sulliven, Yetman, Young, Youngman - 47.

Naya—Messre. Acker, Adams, Ainsworth, & R., Raker, A. H. Baker, Barton, Bauer, Brown, Brownell, Cheney, Jotham Clark, Comstock, Coon, Curtis, David, Son, Doeler, Dinebart, Dunlap, Enz, Pitts, Flaherty, Grost, Haggerty, Hughes, Hrsted, Kimball, Lame, Larmon, Lewis, kittle, Loder, Longley, Maynard, McParrall, Peck, Saunders, Savery, Canton, Sheldon, W. A. Smith, Stevens, Tefft, Tywne, Townsend, Traddwar, Upson, Van Gorder, Walters, West, Whippie, Yukas and Speaker Cole—30.

yer Grant alluding to the probable defeat of tapid Transit scheme, said yesterday that, while theorety regretted that it had mot with such mis-mes, he did not despair. "I have not yet de-table," he added, "whether I shall make another atpt under existing laws, or whether I shall wait the action of another Legislature. I am fully de-nined, however, that the people of New-York shall e rapid transit during my term of office, and I Il bend all my energies to bring it about."

TO INVESTIGATE MR. WINCHESTER'S DEATH. Albany, May b.—A resolution for an investigation into the circumstances surpreading the death of Thomas G. Winchester in the B. ety-ninth Street Hospital, New-York Otty, was ask. d by the Assembly to-day at the request of Mr. G ady. In the Senate the afternion Messrs O'Connor, Hawkins and Grady were announced as a sommittee to investigate Mr. Vinohester's death.

Mr. Winchester's death in the Ninety-ninth Street applied several months ago was investigated by a muser's jury, and the testimony showed that there at been guess negligenes on the part of the hospital sthorftes. He had been found tenseless on the verside Drive and had been in the hospital a day or manufected by any of his relatives. In his chair sere asveral letters fally identifying him, and noughter was one which had been written by his relative to the workeler, of this city, no floor was made to inform his friends or relatives his condition. After his death an autopsy was recreated before the arrival of a coroner, and his matter body was pisced in an oat-house. The sight has curbes was so shocking that a friend of Celonel Mr. Winchester's death in the Ninety-ninth Street

be ordered to a taird reading, and that there was no THE RAILROAD DEFAULT. objection. This evidence was commonsted by the newspaper correspondents, who heard Mr. Husted's motion; but this did not appeace Mr. Sheehan, and he is now threatening thet the Democrata will not vote for the usual recolutions of thanks to the Speaker, which are passed at the end of each season.

TOWARD PRISON REFORM.

SENATE BY 22 TO 8.

BETT'S ABLE SPEECH-POINTS OF

THE MEASURE.

hally introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fassett. During

the discussion of the amendments to the Yates law in

the Assembly, Assemblyman Bush substituted Senator

Fasecti's bill for that of Judge Yates. The peculiar advantages of the provisions in the Fassett bill over

the Yates law were quickly seen by a large majority

of the members of the Assembly, and, with a few

amendments, it passed that house. When it came over to the Senate, it was substituted for Senator Fassett's

original bill, then on the order of third reading, and

was made a special order for this morning's session.

The only objections to the bill, as Senator Fassett

sought to amend it, came from a few Democratic

members of the Senate, who care more for the appro-bation of professional labor leaders than for the best

interests of the great laboring public. Senator Grady,

early in the reading of the bill, took exception to the

manner in which the clerks of the prisons are to be

centrolied. He would prefer leaving them absolutely

free from all regulation or rule; in fact, allowing

them to do about as they pleased. His excuse for this

was that under any other condition the clerks would

be more or less under the control of what he was

far as to charge Senator Fassett with trying to legis-

late in the interests of a "Prison Ring." In a few

words Senator Fassett showed how utterly weak was Senator Grady's position, and added that the charge

was an infamous one. Grady also wanted the clerks

appointed solely on the recommendation of the war-

dons of the prisons. Senator Linson, who had taken

some part in the discussion of the bill, thought that this came from Senator Fassett. He started off in an

extremely feroclous manner to show that this amend-

ment was unconstitutional, and continued until he

was informed that Senator Fassett was not the author

of such a "monstrosity"; whereupon he subsided.
The section was amended so that the clerk of each

prison is " to reside regularly within one mile of said prison, and to perform his futies as prescribed by the

The important amendment which Senator Fassott

made was in the regulation of the number of prisoners

to be employed at one time in any particular branch

imited to 100, which number was not to be more than

ten per cent of the number employed in each particular

so that only five per cent of the total number of

en confined in the prisons, reformatories and penal

institutions of the State. The noder the Assembly bill, would mean that at least seven a different kinds

the State prisons have never been in competition.

appreciate the value of Senator Fassett's ideas.

When the real workingmen understand this, they will

The roll was being called on the fluxt passage of

the bill before there was any opposition to this

change. By this time, however, a number of pro-

feesional labor strikers were grouped around the door of the Senate Chamber, shaking their hands threaten-

ingly at some of the Senators, a few of whom were

thus induced to change their votes. The only Repub-

Senator Sloan offered an amendment, which was

While explaining his vote, Senator Fassett made

Mr. President: It is probably impossible for the wis

dom of human intellects to devise methods of dealing with the criminal and the unfortunate classes that shall be,

under the conditions of modern society, absolutely satis-

factory to all classes. But of this we may be well as-

sured, that any system which does wrong to the body politic, which injures society at large, is in-jurious to every class in society; and the solu-

tion of the prison problem cans never hope to be solved by adopting measures which have their faces to

the past, and look back to the time when prisons were

conducted upon the theories of the Mosale law-an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. From the old doctrine of retaliation and personal pun-

tion of society through the reformation of the criminal and his detention within solid walls, where he cannot work

and his determined with the same he will not reform.

This bill proposes to impress upon the prison system of the State some of the reform features which have been

than we are ourselves-I believe that such men recognize

that fact and to that fact I attribute the singular fact

that sweeping up and down the lines of journalism in this State, embracing all shades of political belief, and

social doctrine, from every quarter, almost without ex-

ception, have come cries of approval of the various methods now initiated and placed upon the entire prison

regarded by his fellow-men as a moral soul, clothed with

desh.

A year age I was criticised for forgetting the agences and the struggles, and the desires and the ambitions of the great working masses of the State, in my sympathy for the prisoner. I desire to repudiate any such con-

or the whest prisoner without having the reaction felt in

all the different tamifications of society.

all the different ramifications of society.

What have we done! We have arranged priseners into three classes or grades; we have conceded to the laboring people that so far as such things shall keep them busy, they shall supply the staple articles for the occupants of the insultations of the faste. We have provided for an indeterminate sentence, so that a man shall be released only when he has given some evidence that is in it to be refersed. We have established a different system of keeping accounts and requiring reports; and above, all, we have given the priseners something to do. We have guarded at every step against injustice, or

We have guarded at every were against injustice, too extended a competition with free labor on the outside—always remembering that wherever a man labors, inside or outside, his labor comes in competition with every other mass who is laboring in the same direction and upon the same material.

This was the vote by which the bill was passed : Yess-Meers. Arnold, Coggeshall, Deane, Erwin, Fassett, Hawkins, Hendricks, Ives, Kellogg, Lewis,

Laughlin, McNaughton, O'Connor, Robertson, Sloan, Stadior, Sweet, Vedder, Walker, Ward and Worth-21.

Nays—Messts, Cantor, Collins, Foley, Grady, Lang-bein, Liuson, Murphy, Pierce and Russell—9. A conference committee of the Senate and Assembly will be appointed to settle the points upon which the two bodies are at variance.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES AT ALBANY.

THE SAXTON BALLOT REFORM BILL PASSED BY

THE ASSEMBLY, AND THE INSANE PAUPER

Albany, May 9 (Special).-The Assembly passed

again to-day the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. Mr. Roesch a Democratic member, attempted to apologize for Mr. Acker's failure, as chairman of the Committee on Revision, to detect the errors in the bill which have caused its passage to be delayed three days longer. Mr. Roesch thought that The Tribune

did Mr. Acker an injustice this morning, in consuring

him for not discovering the error. Mr. Acher was a

husy man, and therefore the errors were excusable.

The Assembly killed General Batcheller's bill for
the trensfer of the acute insane from the county
asylume to the State saylums. This is the well-known

measure which has been so carnestly advocated by the kind-hearted women of the State Charities Aid Association, and which may be said to have been

favored by all humane people.

While Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, was for

once mattentive, this afternoon, General Husten moved that the Vedder Liquor-Tax bill should be ordered to

a third reading. The motion was adopted. Mr. Sheehan subsequently discovered that he had been out-

wisted, and in great wrath denounced the Repub-licans for their "Indecent behavior," Mr. Husted said he asked unanimous carsent that the bill should

BILL KILLED.

You cannot misuse or abouse the humblest

uarded at every step against injustice, or

merit of the measure proposed by this bill. From

approval of the various

adopted, compelling the Controller to send annually to the Legislature a detailed statement of the money

Mean negative vote was that of Senator Russell.

expended and received by the prisons.

said in part:

ach of manufacture in the State. This was changed

risons, reformatories, and penal institutions

om the Assembly.

Controller, in accordance with law."

of macufacture. As the bill came from

pleased to term the "Prison Ring." He even went so

The Assembly passed Mr. Husted's bill appropriate General flusted, in the Assembly to-night, said that he would consent to allow the Vedder Liquor Tax bill to be discussed in the Committee of the Whole to-morrow if the Democrats wanted it, but he gave notice that he would suspend the rules and make the measure a special order for final passage on Monday night. THE FASSETT BILL PASSED BY THE STATE IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS ADDED-MR. FAS-

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON TRUSTS. A DISTINCTION DRAWN, AND POSTPONEMENT OF

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
Albany, May 9.—The bill drawn by Sonator Fassett
changing the prison system of the State from the
present plan to a more humane and intelligent ene
passed the Senate this morning. The bill was origi-LEGISLATIVE ACTION ADVISED. Albany, May 9 (Special).-The Senate Committee on General Laws, which has been investigating the trust question for over a year, handed in to-day majority and minority reports. Sensiors Arnold, Coggeshall, O'Connor and Walker, for the majority, sign an interesting statement of the committee's dis-coveries and conclusions, about 0,000 words long. For the minerity Senators Linson, Langbein and Ives add a few dissenting paragraphs. The drift of the majority report is that commercial combinations, which may seem to threa on the common good, are not necessarily evils in the commercial world, arising out of patural conditions and generally controlled by the natural laws of supply and demand; that the bad results of such combinations are likely to be offset and evercome by the ordinary friction of commercial life, and that so far as any definite evils can be traced to the existence of these combinations, the common law has shown itself fully capable of restraining and suppressing them. While the decision of Justice Barrett, in the North River Sugar Refining Company case, still awaits a review by the Court of Appeals, the committee recommend the post-

ponement of any legislative action. The minority members, although they agree that "the principles of the common law seem adequate in an for the protection of the citizens against these great combinations," indulge in a flamboyant denunciation of trusts, and intimate that the patience of the sovereign people must not be trifled with any longer. The majority report again calls the attention sof the Attorney-General to the operations of the Milk Trust, or "Milk Exchange, Limited." After mentioning the different combinations examined into, the Copper Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Jute Biagging Trust, the Milk Trust, the Elevator Trust and the Wholesale Grocers' Trust, the committee turns to a discussion of the legal and economical principle underlying such combinations, which in most cases represent the reaction from ruinous competition. Some account is given of the efforts of law in England to retain and regulate trade contracts, and of the gradual abandonment of such restrictions. seems now to be, as the committee says, that " public policy justifies and requires the largest liberty of contract within the law, untramelled by unnecessary legislative and judical action," The report con-

It is a rule of wise statesmanship never needlessly to intermeddle with the soofal or business affairs of a community, for these are subjects which have laws annot themselves. And there is no more interesting study in any department of political science than to trace the history of every progressive government in this regard. The tendency everywhere is toward less and less governments interforence in the social and business affairs of the clinen. As intelligence increases, wealth accommans, larger liberty of person, and use and disposition of property follow by an invariable law. Laws to protect what are called weaker classes, to fix the price of bread or to declare at what price the middleman, manufacturer or producer shall sell any commodity, are unsuited to this age. They belong to a paternal form of government which is everywhere passing away. And yet laws of this character can not at any time be abandoned with entire safety. The police power of the State, "which enables it to prohibit all things hirtful or detrimental to the comfort and welfare of society," justifies its interference in regulating the rate of interest on loans of money to prevent extertion, requires it to impose restrictions upon the valo of certain commodities as persons employed elsewhere in the State can be put to work at prison labor. There are now over 7,000 of employment would have to be used to keep the prisoners at work. It would also compel a branching out into over fifty branches of manufacture with which corporations, and in many other with, restrict and control commercial

agys to interfere with, restrict and control commercial intercourse and obligation.

Of all combinations those which manufacture or deal in what are called the necessities of life are least to be feared; for the sources of such products are world-wide, are in a state of constant activity, and cannot be controlled or even affected for any length an excellent speech in support of his measure. He

world-wide, are in a state of constant activity, and cannot be controlled or even affected for any length of time by capital, however large. The history of the content syndicate apily illustrates the utter inability of any combination for any length of time to limit the product, or unduly to fix the price, of any of the world's great commodities.

The history of that organization is briefly this: It was formed in Paris by M. Secretan, a Frenchman of great business abilities, who formed the design of controlling the world's supply of copper. As part of the scheme, he contracted with the leading copper companies of the United States for all the copper they could produce in five years, up to a certain quantity, which they were not to exceed, agreeing to pay absolutely a price largely in advance of what copper was then worth, and to share with such companies such advances as he received in excest of that price.

The price of copper immediately advanced from 10 to 17 cents a pound. The consumption decreased; the stock acclamination found it difficult ever with great resources to carry the load of stock constantly increasing, until finally, overcome by the magnitude of its

of the State some of the reform ressures which have been tried for ten years at the Reformatory in Elmira, and some of the features that have been tried in other reform institutions of this country and Europe; and this fact itself is more elequent them all orations that could be destruction.

The history of the copper syndicate also illustrates the difficulty of legislative interference in trust combinations which exist in other States or nations. It would hardly be expected that the New York copper broker would hesitate to deal on advantageous terms with the French syndicate, which offered him a higher price for copper than he could get in any other market. The headquarters of the copper industry in this country is Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. Members of the syndicate or combination reside in France, and none of the principals is a resident of New-York. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to frame a law here which would in any way affect such a combination, except to drive beyond the limits of the State, the merchant, the capitalist or broker who in any way dealt with the trust which temporarily had control of the commodity. To do this in regard to any industry would be to send out of the State a vast amount of capital without obtaining any compensatory advantages. Capital should not be driven beyond the limits of this State, which of all others is most interested in its protection, for reasons other than the most imperative and substantial. Its prosperity and greatness are due not less to its wholesome legication for the protection of property and person than to its great natural adantages.

The right of combination among capitalists, manifacturers or common carriers for every purpose consistent with the public welfare should not be unsucessarily restained. But the severest penalties should be prescribed and enforced (and unless enforced they should not be prescribed) for every attempt at combination, the end and purpose of which is an unjust monopoly, or of unduly enhancing the price of any commodity.

The Attorney-General, in consequence of the investigation of this subject ordered by the Senate, has lestruction.

The history of the copper syndicate also illustrates itself is more cloquent tham all orations that could be poured out upon the subject, that of the boys released from custedy at Elmira 85 per cent do no resume crime.

I flelieve that the great body of conservative, intelligent laboring men—not the professional labor reformers, but laboring men who are studying the great problems of social life, perhaps more carefully and intelligently asystem as proposed by this bill. Most of the opposition to the bill has been based upon the idea that a man once convicted of a felony has forever forfeited the right to be

any commodity.

The Attorney-General, in consequence of the investigation of this subject ordered by the Senate, has brought an action in the name of the people of the State of New-York against the North River Sugar Refining Company, asking judgment of dissolution and forfeiture of its charter, because of its connection with the trust known as "The Sugar Refiners' Company." It is understood that the issues in that action involve the validity of the trust and the penalties incurred by the several corporations of which is tomposed, or which have been instrumental in its creation. Already the Supreme Court has decided that question in favor of the people, and the learned opinion of Mr. Justice Barrett, with the briefs of counsel, will be found with the testimony herewith submitting. The case, it is anticipated, will eventually reach the court of last resort, whose decision will be awaited with the greatest interest. The history of the judiciary of the State gives full assurance that these questions are safe in the hands of the judicial tribunals. Never have the rights of person and property, regardless of public clamor, been more accurately stated than here in recent years. When they shall have passed upon the issues, we may confidently expect that no gap will be left for the escape of any great wrone, nor will defence be left unprovided for, which may be necessary for the safety and welfare of the State.

Under these circumstances legislative action may well be defirred until such final decision is randered. And when the rules applicable to such combinations shall have been finally settled and applied by the courts, such legislation may be enacted as may be necessary in the premises. any commodity.

The Attorney-General, in consequence of the in

TO BUILD A MONUMENT TO JOHN ERICSSON. Albany, May 9.-The following is among the bills that have become laws: Empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate \$10,000 for a monument, in any park or public square in New-York, in memory of John Ericsson.

BROOKLYN BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE. Albany, May 9 .- In the Senate this morning the llowing bills were passed:

Mr. Longley's bill for additional school-houses for frocklyn.

Mr. McCann's bill for additional municipal buildings or Brooklyn.

for Brooklyn.

Mr. Sperry's Brooklyn Auxiliary Sewage bill.

Mr. McCarren's bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for street and sewer improvements in Brooklyn.

THEY WANT THE BLOCK INDEXING SYSTEM. A petition has been sent to Albany, signed by many prominent lawyers, urging the immediate passage by the Senate, without amendment, of Mr. Hamilton's Assembly util entitled "An act to provide for recording and indexing instruments affecting land in the city of New-York accordling to city blocks and other limited areas." The bill has siredly passed the Assembly. Among those who have signed the document are Lord, Day & Lord, Dwight H. The bill has Olmstead, John E. Paysons, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Turner, McClure & Rolston, General James M. Varnum, John Duer and Daniel Lord, Jr. Prominent advocates of both the block and lot systems of indoxing are among the

A RECEIVERSHIP SUGGESTED.

CONFERENCES REGARDING THE ST. LOUIS ARKANSAS AND TEXAS BAILBOAD

President S. W. Fordyce, of the St. Louis, Arkansa and Texas Railway Company, and Jefferson Chandler, counsel of the road, acrived in New-York yesterday and were in conference with the Central Trust Company and the Gould interests respecting the default in interest on the first mortgage bonds of the railway. No tefinite conclusion was reached that the conferring parties cared to make public. Further negotiations will be resumed to-day.

The immediate object of the legal representatives of the bondholders, the Central and the Mercantile Trust Companies and the railway company appears to be to reach an agreement that will unravel the legal complications that might grow out of the payment by the Mercanille Company of about one-third of the May interest on the railroad bonds before the Central Company made its protest. The coupons paid are in the possession of either the Mercantile Trust Company or the railway, and the bondholders are confronted with the possibility that they may be used as prior liens against the principal of the bonds. Other interesting questions bearing upon the matter relate to the equities of the bondholders who were not paid, but who will look to the Central Trust Company, the trustee under the mortgage, to protect their interests. That company, it was learned, does not hold the cancelled No vember coupons, although no doubt has been raised that their cancells ion was not properly made when the Metropolitan Company paid them. The subject of advertising the November payment and the non-advertising of the May payment, together with the delay in the action of the Central Trust Company, furnish material for the consideration of the lawyers.

The plans of the controlling trustees of the "Cotton Belt" road in advancing, through a syndicate, the money needed for the May interest, have not been explained. Whatever they were, the action of the Central Trust Company has interrupted them. It is generally believed that steps for a receivership of the railway will be taken at an early date. No formal confession of this intention could be secured resterday, but Russell Sage, one of the trustees controlling the mad, who is believed to have been a member of the "syndicate" which advanced the funds for paying the May coupons, declares that no other course seems to be open. The people who proposed to pay the money to carry the road along require some security for their advances, and if they cannot obtain it, the only resource left is to obtain the protection of the courts.

Mr. Sage said yesterday that in his judgment the action taken by the Central Trust Company which led to the suspension of the payment of interest on the "Cotton Belt" bonds was a foolish proceeding. He "Cotton Belt" bonds was a foolish proceeding. He added: "The syndicate was willing and abundantly able to sustain the credit of the railroad company, and in doing so shouldered a big risk. If the trustees under the mortgage do not view the situation in that light, I do not think that they take the same view of the matter as would be taken by any prudent business man. Of course those persons whose coupons have not been paid by the Mercantile Trust Company, will have to wait for their interest until an entire readjustment of the matter is completed."

When asked if the road would not pass into the hands of a receiver would be appointed, and added that to this judgment that was the only course to be pursued to extricate the railroad from its present difficulties.

ATCHISON'S ANNUAL MEETING.

HARMONY PREVAILS—SIX NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN AND THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Topeka, Kan., May 9.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe took place at the general offices of the company in this city to-day. A large number of stockholders were The proceedings throughout were harmonious, 621,811 shares being represented. This was the largest vote ever cast at a meeting of the company, being 110,000 shares more than were ever before represented. A unanimous vote was cast for the following directors : Benjamin P. Cheney, Boston ; William B Strong, Boston; Alden Speare, Boston; C. K. Hellfday, Topeka; E. B. Purcell, Manhattan, Kan.; T. Severy, Emporia, Kan.; George C. Magoun, New-York; Thomas Baring, New-York; Oliver W. Peabody, Boston; George C. Crocker, Boston; Edwin H. Abbett, Can bridge, Mass.; William Libby, New York; John J. Mc Cook, New York. The last six names are the new members elected in the place of A. W. Nickerson, George O. Shattuck, O. T. Barr, Warren Sawyer, Warren F. Wharton and C. R. Codman, of Boston.

The annual report was presented, adopted and ordered to be distributed to the stockholders. The newly elected Board of Directors re-elected the old ffloors. Subsequently the resignation of C. D. Smith, first vice-president, was presented, to take effect June and was accepted at the request of Mr. Strong. Resolutions were passed transferring the president's office from Boston to Chicago. A number of changes in the by-laws were presented, and a plan to provide for the change in organization. George C. Magoun Magoun, Strong, Chency, Speare, Baring, Peabody and Abbett.

A number of the Board of Directors started this evening for a tour of inspection through Oklahoma. Texas and over the newly constructed Kansas lines. President Strong, in an interview, expressed himelf as highly pleased with the prospects for the

Boston, May 9 (Special).-George G. Croker, chairan of the Massachusetts Railway Commission, who was elected to-day as one of the Atchison directors, may not accept. Mr. Crocker, a few days ago was may not accept. Mr. Crocker, a few days ago was asked to allow his name to be used, but said he did not think he would do so. To-night he tells "The Journal" that at present he is inclined to decline the office. It is the purpose of the Atchison people to offer Mr. Crocker the position of financial director of

PRAISE FOR S. F. PIERSON. GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS OF THE TRUNK

LINES MEET THEIR NEW CHAIRMAN. The first meeting of the general passenger agents of the truple lines, under the presidency of the new chairman, Lucius Tuttle, was held yesterday at Commissioner Fink's office. After Mr. Tuttle had received the congratulations of the passengerr agents on his assuming his new duties, resolutions were unanimously passed heartly thanking the former chairman, S. F. Pierson, for the able and conscientious manner in which he had conducted the business of the Passenger Committee for the last six years, during the last half of which period his administration was filled with unusual perplexities and surrounded by complications of a difficult character. The resolutions also accorded to Mr. Pierson the well-earned credit of having rganized the passenger department of the Trunk Lines Association and the Immigrant Clearing House, and expressed the kindest regards and best wishes for his uture success in his new undertaidings. It was ordered that the resolutions be entered on the minutes of the meeting, and that an engrossed copy be forwarded to Mr. Pierson.

The troubles in the Immigrant Clearing House at Castle Garden were under discussion during the greater part of the day, but no definite arrangement of the difficulties between the trunk lines and the of the difficulties between the trunk lines and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New-York, Ontario and Western Companies was arrived at, although Chairman Tuttle said, after the meeting, that the difficulties would undoubtedly be cleared away in a short time, and that the Ontario and Western road was now practically working in harmony with the lines in the joint agency at Castle Garden. All the trunk lines were represented at the meeting, with the exception of the Grand Trunk of Canada.

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now furnishing complete service of fast express trains between New. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the New-York outlet being furnished by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The latter company's station, at the foot of Liberty-st., is within two blocks of the elevated road. Each train is furnished with Pullman's palace drawing-room and sleeping cars, and all the latest conveniences and safeguards for travel are provided. The line between New-York and Washington double-tracked and laid with heavy steel rails on oak les ballasted with broken stone, and the company proposes to maintain its record for punctuality and Six trains daily start from the Liberty-at. station except on Sundays, when the 11 a. m. weekday train is omitted. The trains are declared to be to all intents and purposes limited express trains, but no extra fare is demanded for improved service. Parlor or sleeping-car charges are made to pay the ordinary Pullman charges, but no extra charge for limited express service is imposed by the Baltimore and Ohio. The week-day trains are as follows:

For the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington vice the trains will leave at 8:30 and 11 o'clock a and 1:30 p. m., all vestibuled cars, 2:30 and 4:45 p. m and 12 midnight. For Chicago they are scheduled to leave at 2:30 p. m. and 12 midnight, and for Cincinnati and St. Louis at 8:30 a. m. and 6:45 p. m. and St. Louis at 3:30 s. m. and 4:45 p. m.

It is a fact, now generally known, that the fastest
trains in America are run on the Baltimore and Ocio

Ballroad between Baltimore and Washington. There are eight trains in the schodule of twenty-four each

way that cover the distance of forty miles in forty-five minutes, or at a rate of fifty three miles per hour. Faster time has been made in spurts, but the Baltimore and Oako traits do it every day, and have done it every day for several years.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGIENCE.
Philadelphia, May 0 (Special).—In well-informed railroad circles it was stated to-day that ise St. Paul and
Duluth Railroad had decided to pass the next two dividends upon the preferred stock. For the last seven years
dividends have been paid regularly.
It has been decided by the officers of the Schuyikill
Valley Railroad to double-track the line from this city to

Perkiomen Junction.

The New-Jersey Central Retirond is considering plans

for the extension of a branch to the newly opened Oneida

Des Nouses, Iowa, May 9, -The Eligip, Iowa, Canning Company some time age complained to the railroad com-missioners that the freight rates charged them to points in lows were not satisfactory. The charges to Des Moines over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern are about 21 cents, while the rates on canned goods from Elgin to Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul are 20 cents per 100 nounds; to Konasa City, 24 cents not 100 nounds. por 100 pounds; to Kansas City, 25 cents per 100 pou with a 30-cent rate to Omaha soon to go into effect. The Commissioners have answered that the rate is a maximum rate and can be lowered by the railroads if they choose to do so. But the Burlington road is now a Class C road, and therefore entitled to charge 30 per cent more than the Commissioners' schedule if it desires.

Chicago, May 9 (Special).-Chicago castbound roads are ensiderably worried over the new seaboard route to be e tablished on June 1 by a propolior line to Sault Ste Marie, thence by the Canadian Pacific to Montreal. of the Canadian Petite and the Grand Trunk it is thought will lead to a war in rates. Neither route is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission from Chicago to the East. In any event, the castbound roads think they will be deprived of all through business navigation closes. The joint rate committee has decided that Western lines

ust accept the proportion on New-York rates on expor business via Boston. It has also decided that full local turiff rates must be charged on traffic from the Northwest and the junction points of Sastern and Western roads.

Indianapolis, May 9 (Special).—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway Company, a division of the Pennsylvania sys-tem, held here to-day, G. B. Roberts, J. N. McCullough, William Thaw, Thomas D. Messler, W. H. Barnes, Samuel F. Gray and William Mullins were elected di-rectors. In 1888 the earnings were \$51,230 97 and the operating expenses \$421,000 in round numbers, leaving \$30,000 excess of earnings over expenses. In 1887 the expenses exceeded the earnings by \$21,000. This gain is caused by decreased expenses, as the gross earnings in 1888 were not as large as in 1887.
Pittsburg, May 9 (Special).—Direct raffroad connection

between Pittsburg and Southern West Virginia is now petween Fittsburg and Southern West Virginia is now assured. The Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad will build a link from Fairchauce, on the Pittsburg division, near Uniontowe, Penn., to Morgantown, W. Va., and with the completion of a direct road from Fairment to Clarksburg, the line will be ready for use. By these lines the richest lumber, coal and grazing country in the neighborhood of Pittsburg will be brought within a few

Pottersville. N. J., May 9.-The people of Pottersville and Peapack are elated over the prospect of a railroad. It will come to Penpack via Pottersville, from the termin

of the Rockaway Valley Raffroad. Port Jervis, N. Y., May 9.-Benjamin Ryall was appointed to-day manager of the Port Jervia, Monticello s New-York Railroad and Ell McMillan, for many year onnected with the road as a conductor, was appe

NOT WARRING ON DEMOCRATS.

superintendent.

COMMISSIONER TANNER'S LETTER TO SPECIAL EXAMINER SHANK.

Washington, May 9 (Special).—Charles D. Shank, a Special Examiner of the Pension Department at Lima, Ohio, sent the Commissioner of Pensions a letter recently offering his resignation, because, as he said, he was not in political sympathy with the Commissioner. Acknowledging the receipt of this letter, Commissioner Tanner refused to transmit the resigna-

tion to the Secretary of the Interior, saying:

I am somewhat afraid that you have been reading seme of the reports in certain journals of the country regarding my asserted and proposed actions as Commissioner, which, as I peruso them, irresistibly call to mind the old war newspaper headings, "Important if true." I beg to assure you that I did not sit down in this office to wage a warfare on the employes thereof who may happen to lifer from me politically, especially if, as in your case, bey were men who, like myself, wore the blue. I want efficiency in the service first, joined with a feeling of friendlines toward our unfortunate comrades whose cases we are called upon to adjudicate—a disposition to help the old soldier to prove his claim if it can be proven, rather then a disposition to knock him out. I bay nd a good many dismissals in the Special Examirecommend a good gramy distinct within the appropria-tion, but in every case I have called for a report from the Supervising Special Examiner and the chief of the the Supervising special results and the division, and so far have acted exclusively upon the record of efficiency of inefficiency as built up by the incumbent during the time he has occupied the position. cumbent during the time he has occupied the position. Your record is certified to me as being a good one, and therefore I have to say to you that as long as you keep your record up and keep operating in the spirit of your letter now before me, you need have no fear for the safety of your official head.

THE CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. of Missouri, had a conference with the Secretary of State yesterday in regard to the meeting of the American Congress in October next. Mr. Henderson is me of the delegates from the United States to the Congress, and he is endeavoring to have a meeting of the United States delegates called. Mr. Henderson said:

"We must organize and distribute the work for there is a great deal to be done before the Congress is held and if each of us attempts to do it all it will be done very badly."

The Secretary of State promised that he would call

meeting of the delegates in the near future. Mr. Henderson will sail for Europe Saturday, but his trip will be a short one. He learned some interesting facts at the Department concerning the Congress. It seems that the five Republics which were invited to participate have signified their intention of sending participate have signified their intention of sending delegates, but that the Empire of Brazil, which was the only Empire invited to participate, will not be represented. The reason is said to be that the death of Dom Fodro is expected at any time and at his death a revolution is not improbable. An effort may be made to establish a republican form of government. The Royalists, now in power, fear that if they send representatives to this American Congress they may be committed by the action of the Republics represented to a policy which would embarrass them in the future.

WORK AT THE APPRAISERS' CONFERENCE. Washington, May 9.-The report of the conference of appraisers recently held in New-York was made public this afternoon. It recommends the abolition of all allowances for damages which are allowed by existing statutes, and contains a chapter stating that the conference sustained the action of the Appraise at Philadelphia changing the practice hitherto existing in his office, under which so-called worsted coatings, suitings, etc., had been returned for duty at ings, sullings, etc., had been returned for duty at the rates prescribed for "all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, not specially enumerated or provided for." The conference came to the unanimous conclusion that as the coatings, suitings, etc., which were submitted were manufactured of wool, they should be returned as property dutiable accordingly.

FOUR THOUSAND WOMEN PROTEST, Washington, May 9 .-- A petition relating to the new ublic building at Binghamton, N. Y., has been presented to the President. Already it has been signed by 3,900 women of Binghamton, and about 400 more are expected to-morrow, making over 4,000 signatures. They ask the President to save their " beautiful city from the great calamity now being forced upon our people in the location and erection of a public building to be used as a postoffice in a place so inconven ient of approach, so repulsive in its surroundings, as to make the situation such as virtually to exclude women and children from going there even by daylight, and unsafe in the evening, as all the buildings on the street are manufactories and lumber yards, closed at 6 o'clock, and no light shines out from one end to the other of this dreary and deserted 'Wall-st.,' except from drinking saloons."

THE PLAYERS' CLUB MUST PAY THE DUTY. Washington, May 9 .- The Treasury Department has rejected the appeal of Edwin Booth from the decision of the Collector of Customs at New-York assessing duty on certain paintings imported in February last which the appellant claimed to be exempt from duty because they were specially imported for the Players' Club, a society established for literary purposes and the encouragement of the floe arts. The Collector re-ported that the club in question is constituted mainly for social enjoyment and is not to any sense a society or institution of the kind mentioned in the free list.

POURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, May 9 .- The Postmaster-General has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

Connectiont-C. E. Guild. Hampton. New-York-T. E. Hall, Aurelius Station; J. C. Palmer. New York . K. L. Tower, Coventry; A. S. Haumer, Long Lake; J. H. Draper, Poughquay; T. W. Brown, Rock City Falls; L. T. Eckler, Van Homesville. Now-Jersey-J. B. Carter. Delanco: Anna J. Bood.

Longport.

Pennsylvania—F. C. Moore, Avondaie; Mrs. E. Boyd,
Boyd's Mills (late Astoria); L. S. Shuford, Breathedaville;
John L. Wickert, Chalfant; T. F. Ramsey, Wayne. Longport.

EWING WINS A GAME

HE PITCHES FOR NEW YORK AT BOSTON,

DEFEATS CAUSE THE MANAGERS OF THE GIANTS TO SIGN KEEFE-SOME MEN TO

The rather poor record made by the New-York team at Philadelphia, and the dismal result at Boston on Wednesday, has had a perceptible effect on the director of the local champions. They at last recognized that Keefe, the pitcher, must be signed at once. They recognized at the same time that there was much useless timber in the nine. As a result, Keefe was signed shortly after noon yesterday, and he took the 4 o'clock train for Boston, to join his club at once. It is thought that the signing of Keefe will make a material difference in the playing of the Giants. Keefe, however, has had little practice, and may not be able to play in his old-time form for a week or ten days.

Not a man has as yet been released by the New-York club, but four of the men will " walk the plank" within the next ten days. Titcomb and Wog will be released as soon as the team returns to the city, to-morrow night, and the releases of George and Foster will follow in short order. John B. Day said resterday that these men had been tried and found wanting, and that it was a needless expense to keep them on the club's pay-roll.

Murphy, the catcher, will be retained as a substitute back-stop, and Hatfield as a substitute infielder. Tiernan, Gore. Stattory and C'Rourke will be able to at-tend to the outfield. It is also highly probable that when he is able Ewing will catch on an average of three out of four games played during the remainder

of the season.

Boston, May 9.—New-York won to-day's game by: timely hitting, coupled with poor fielding by Boston. In the ninth inning Boston made four runs on two singles, a double and two triples, fleing the score amid great excitement. In the last half, however, New-York pulled out one run, aided by errors of Boston.
Attendance, 5,900. The score was as follows:



New-York ...... 2 0 0 2 2 1 9 2 1-10 

BAD DEFEAT FOR JERSEY CITY. A LONG COLUMN OF ERRORS-GAMES ON MANY DIAMONDS

Two thousand persons saw the game at Newark yesterday between the home team and the Jersey City nine. The visitors were not able to field in their usual brilliant manner, but muffed nearly everything that came their way. Landmann, who was playing first base in the absence of O'Brien, who is sick with malaria, did not cover the position as well as the latter plays it. Besides his two errors, Knowles threw two balls to Landmann, which O'Brien would easily have caught, but which the former let pass him. Hofford in the field is by no means as brilliant a fielder as Lyons. To-morrow, when these teams come together again, O'Brien will most probably be covering his position again. The first triple play made this eason was accomplished in this game yesterday. It happened in the eighth inning. Gerhardt was on first and Burke on second base; Hofford hit a line bit to McDermott, who threw to Smith and the latter then returned it to Fields, retiring the side. The score was Newark. | R. 18 PO | A. S. | | Jersey City. | R. 18 PG | A. | E.

Knowles, 3b. 1 0 0 2 Hiland, cf. 1 1 1 0 Friel, if. 0 2 5 0 Gerhardt, 2b. 0 1 3 2 Burke, c. 0 0 3 0 Hofford, rf. 1 0 3 0 Mc Dermott, 25 2 0 5 4 0 Totals..... Newark 4 0 2 8 0 3 0 5 2-17 

The League record to date is as follows 
 Clubs
 Won. Lost. P.C.
 Clubs.
 Won. Lost. P.C.

 Boston
 7
 4.636
 Cleveland
 8
 7
 532

 Philadelphia
 7
 4.636
 Chicago
 6
 7
 403

 New-York
 7
 5.683
 Indianapolis
 6
 429

 Putsburg
 8
 6.371
 Woshington
 1
 9
 400
 Appended is the record of the clubs of the Association race:

C. H. Byrne telegraphed from Louisville last night that the Brooklyn club had no idea of releasing Shortstop Smith.

The Metropolitan and Hackett-Carhart nines will p.ay at St. George to-morrow.

GAMES ON MANY DIAMONDS.

Philadelphia, May 9 .- Buffinton's superb pitchin backed up by the home players' clever fielding, was Haschits-Washington 4, Philadelphia 7. Errors-Washington 6, Philadelphia 4. Pitchers-Healey and Buffinton. Umpires-Messrs, McQuaid and Curry.

Cleveland, May 9.—Whitney, pitcher for the Indianapolis club, gave way at the end of the fifth inning to-day, having been batted very hard. Rusie took his place and the Clevelands made five runs immediately. The score was Bischitz-Indianapolis 7, Cleveland 15, Errors-Indian-solis 3, Cleveland 2, Pitchers-Whitney, Rusic and Brien. Umptro-Mr. Barnum. Chicago, May 9.—Gumbert saved the day for the Chi-

cagos this afternoon. In the fourth inning, with the was as appended: Pitteburg ...... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 2-2 Chicago ...... 0 1 1 4 0 0 1 0 6-2

Basehits-Pittsburg 11, Chicago 12. Errors-Pittsburg Chicago 2. Pitchers-Conway, Maul and Teser. Univer-Mr. Lynch. pire-Mr. Lynch.
Cincinnati, May 9.-To-day's game was characterized
by some heavy hitting, the Cincinnatis coming out with
dying colors. Attendance 2,800. The score was as fol-

St. Louis, May 9.-Columbus outbatted St. Louis to-day 

Basehits-St. Louis 5, Columbus 11. Errors-St. Louis 6, Columbus 1. Pitchers-Devlin, King and Baldwin, Umpire-Mr. Gaffney.
Kansas City, May 9, The Baltimore team defeated the Kansas City nine to-day by the appended score:

Haltimore 0 0 0 10 0 2 0 0 0-13

Kansas City ..... 1 0 0 0e 0 6 0 0 1-4

Baschits—Baltimore 15, Kansas City 9. Errors—Baltimore 3, Kansas City 4. Pitchers—Küroy and Potest.
Umpiro—Mr. Ferguson. Other games were: At Wilkesbarre-Wilkesbarre 2, Easten 1.

At Worcester-Worcester 18, Lowell 5, At New-Haven-Hartford 10, New-Haven 4,

At Sing Sing-Olympics of St. John's School 15, Briss

At South Orange-Seton Hall 11, Orange 4.

At South Orange-Seton Hall 11, Orange 4.

At Hartford-Williams 11, Trinity 1.

At Providence-Brown University 4, Auburn 2.

Louisville, Ky., May 9.—President Davidson, of the Louisville Baseball Club, last night announced that the club is on the market, and unless disposed of in a few days he will disband and sell the players. He is dis-Auburn, N. Y., May 9.-After an all-night session the

Schedule Committee of the New-York State League of Beachall Cluba is still unable to agree upon a schedule of games to be played.

ABGUMENTS OVER THE MULTIPLE WIRE STATEM Pittshurg, May 9.-The argument in the case of the Edison Electric Light Company against the Westing infringement of a patent was concluded to-day before Judge McKennan, of the United States Court. The case involves the use of what is known as the multiple wire system of electrical distribution. The suit it restrain the Westinghouse Company from using the system in any part of the United States. The Judge took the papers, but gave no intimation as to whole at opinion would be banded down.